

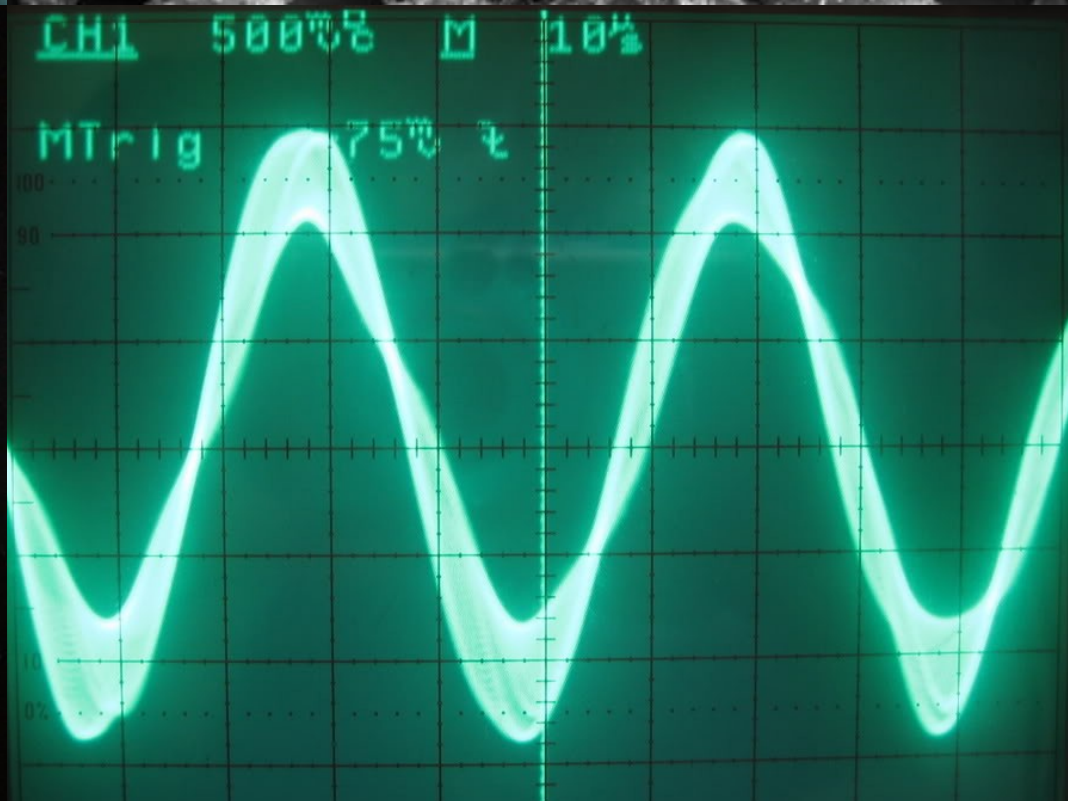
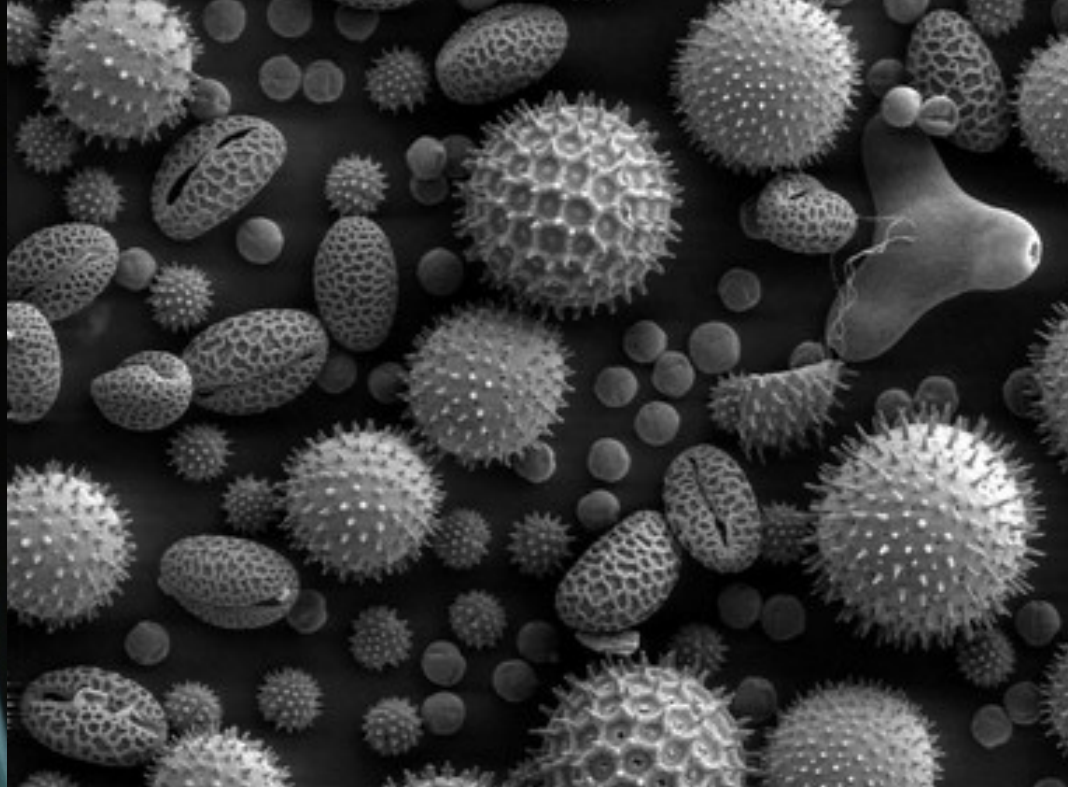
# Advanced Trace Analysis

Tracing workshop '11

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Under the direction of Michel Dagenais  
DORSAL Lab, École Polytechnique de Montréal











Monday 09 May

9 am

10 am

10:00am

Datcenter capacity planning

11 am

12 pm

1 pm

1:30pm

2 pm

Customer  
satisfaction damage  
control

3 pm

4 pm

5 pm

6 pm

7 pm



# Tracing to the rescue

- Highly precise timing information
- Low disturbance
- System wide instrumentation



# Challenges

- Requires deep understanding of kernel
- Complex events sequences
- Overwhelming trace size



# Current approaches

- Mainstream approaches
  - Events table : display and search events
  - Control flow : state change according to time
  - Histogram : density of events in time
- Dependency analysis module
- Event patterns to abstract low level events
- Event scenarios to search for special conditions

$$U(t) = 1 - \frac{i\lambda}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0(t_1-t_0)} V(t_1) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0(t_1-t_0)} - \frac{i\lambda}{\hbar-1} \int_{t_0}^t -t$$

$$\int_{t_0}^t dt_1 e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0(t_1-t_0)} V(t_1) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0(t_1-t_0)} - \frac{i\lambda}{\hbar-1} \int_{t_0}^t -t \sum \langle n|V|n \rangle t - i$$

$$\frac{it}{\hbar v} \int_{t_0}^t dt H_0 + i - \frac{i\lambda}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0(t_1-t_0)} V(t_1) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0(t_1-t_0)} U(t) = 1 - \frac{i\lambda}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t$$

$$+ \lambda \sum - \frac{\partial t |t\rangle}{\partial t} = i\hbar \frac{\partial |\psi\rangle}{\hbar i}$$

$$- \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \int_{t_0}^t dt \rightarrow H_0 + i > t$$

$\searrow i \frac{1}{\hbar}$



$$[H(t)|\psi\rangle] = i\hbar \frac{\partial |\psi(t)\rangle}{\partial t} - \frac{i\lambda}{\hbar-t}$$

$$\downarrow \int_{t_0}^t -th$$

$$H_0 + \lambda V(t) > + \frac{1}{x^2} + t \frac{1}{\hbar}$$

$$\int_{t_0}^t dt_1 e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0(t_1-t_0)} V(t_1) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0(t_1-t_0)} - \frac{i\lambda}{\hbar-1} \int_{t_0}^t -t \sum \langle n|V|n \rangle t - i$$

$$U(t) = 1 - \frac{i\lambda}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t dt_1 e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0(t_1-t_0)} V(t_1) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H_0(t_1-t_0)} - \frac{i\lambda}{\hbar-1} \int_{t_0}^t -t$$



# Research objective

*Provide kernel trace analysis algorithms and techniques to allow system administrators and programmers to understand system wide runtime performance behavior of distributed applications.*

# Tracing for the rest of us

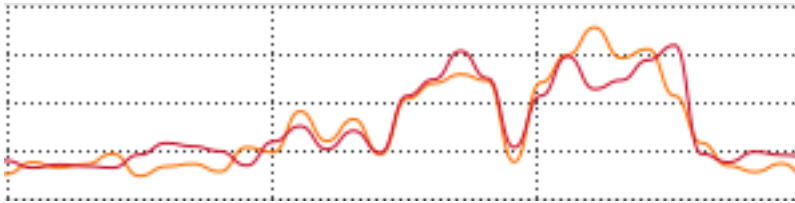




# Endless questions...

- What is the critical path of this request?
- Which subsystem is the bottleneck?
- What is the root cause of latency?
- How much resource this task requires?
- What is the relationship between process?

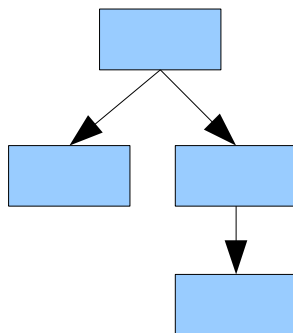
## Resource usage recovery



## Blocking analysis



## Inter-process relationship recovery



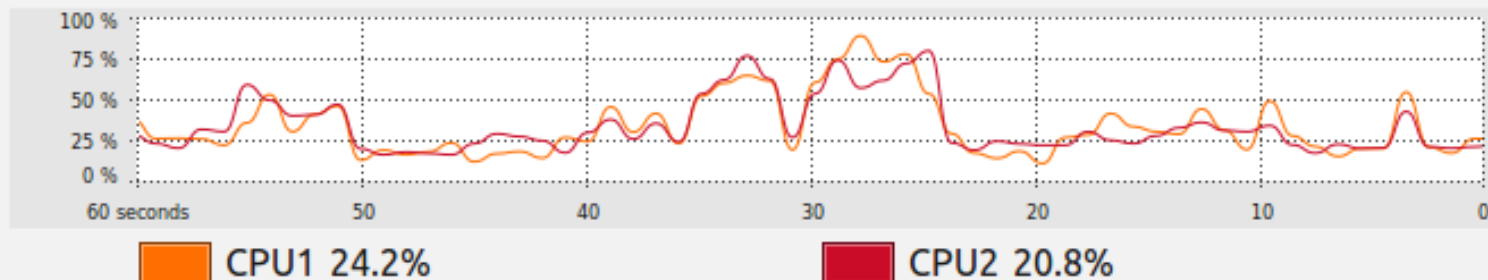
## Resource accounting



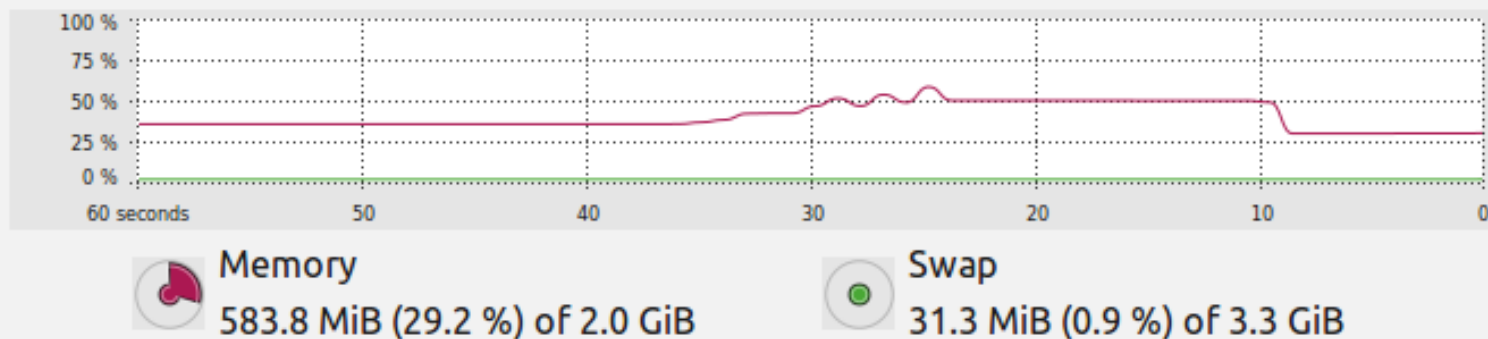


# **Resource usage recovery**

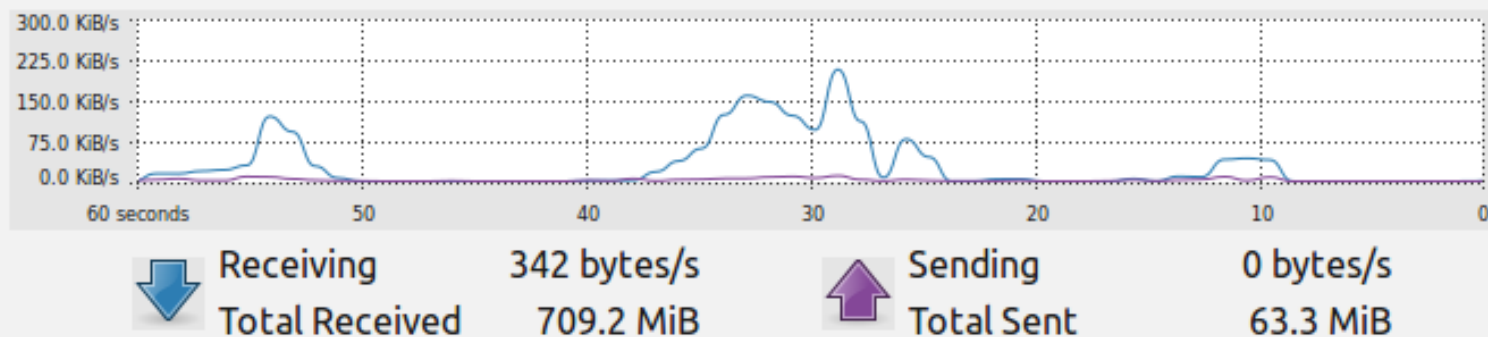
### CPU History



### Memory and Swap History

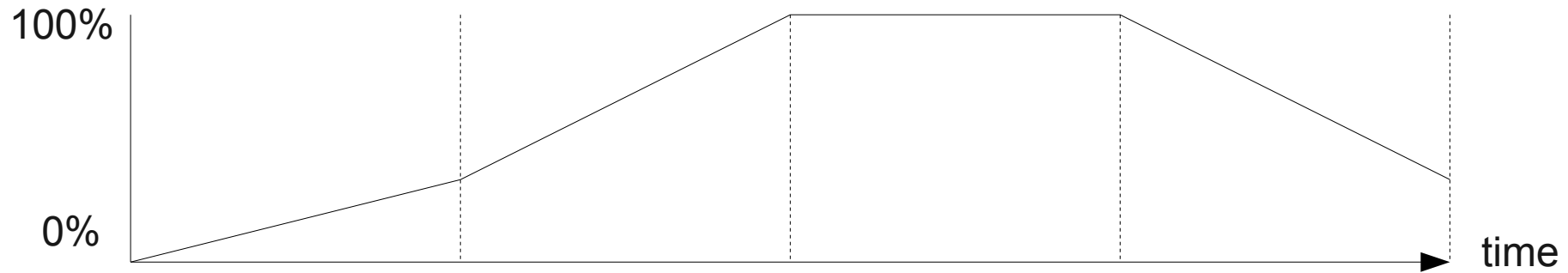
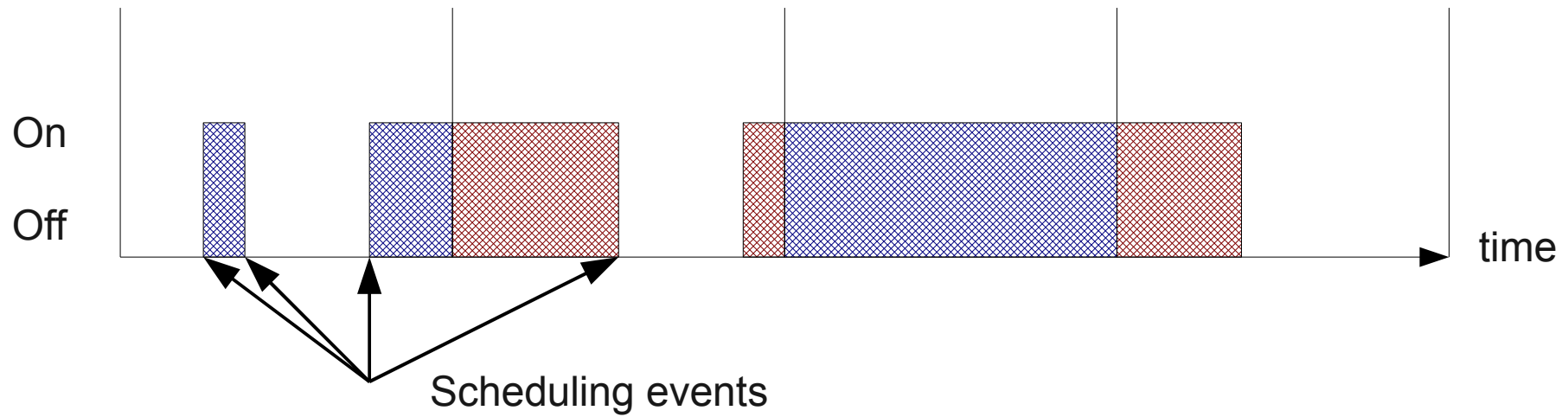


### Network History





# Recovering CPU usage



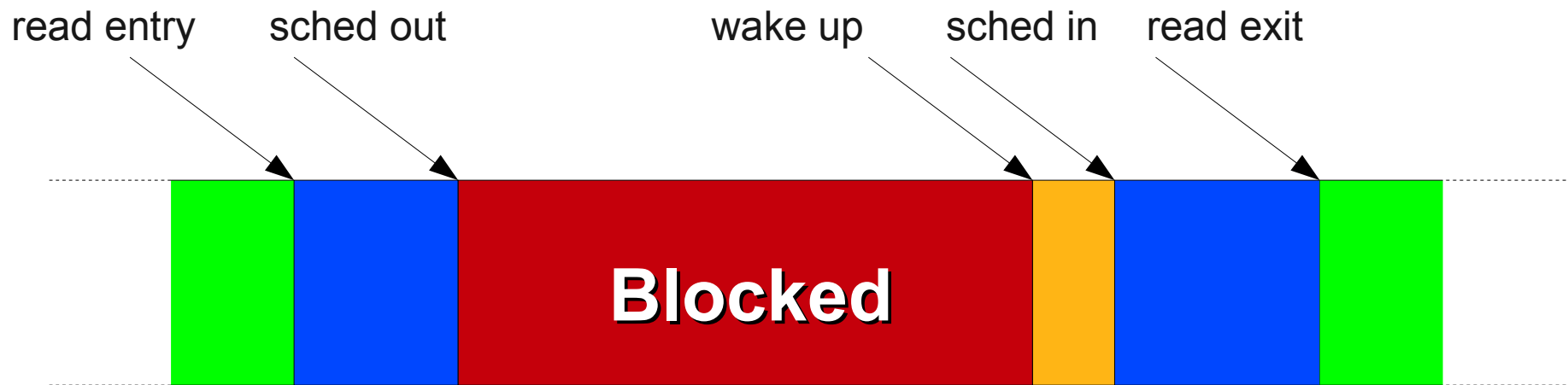
# Metrics to recover

- CPU time
- Memory allocations
- Network bandwidth
- Disk I/O



# **Blocking analysis**

# Blocking analysis



- Always occur in kernel mode
- Presence of wake up event
- What is blocking? How much time is lost?

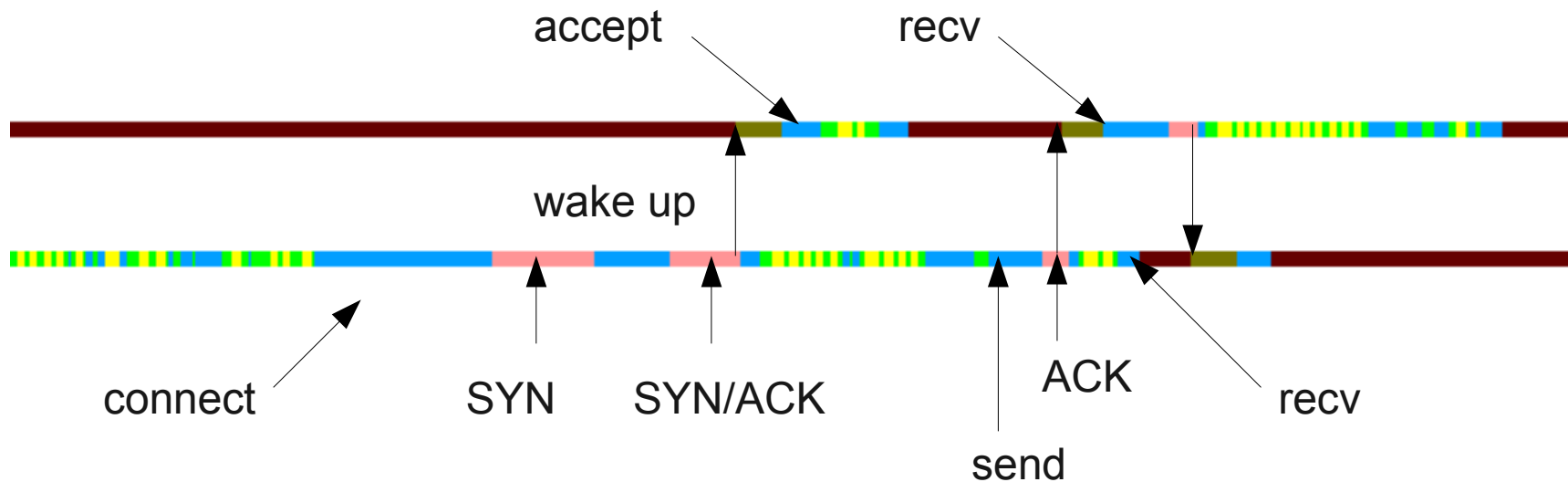


# **Inter-process relationship recovery**

# Inter-process relationship

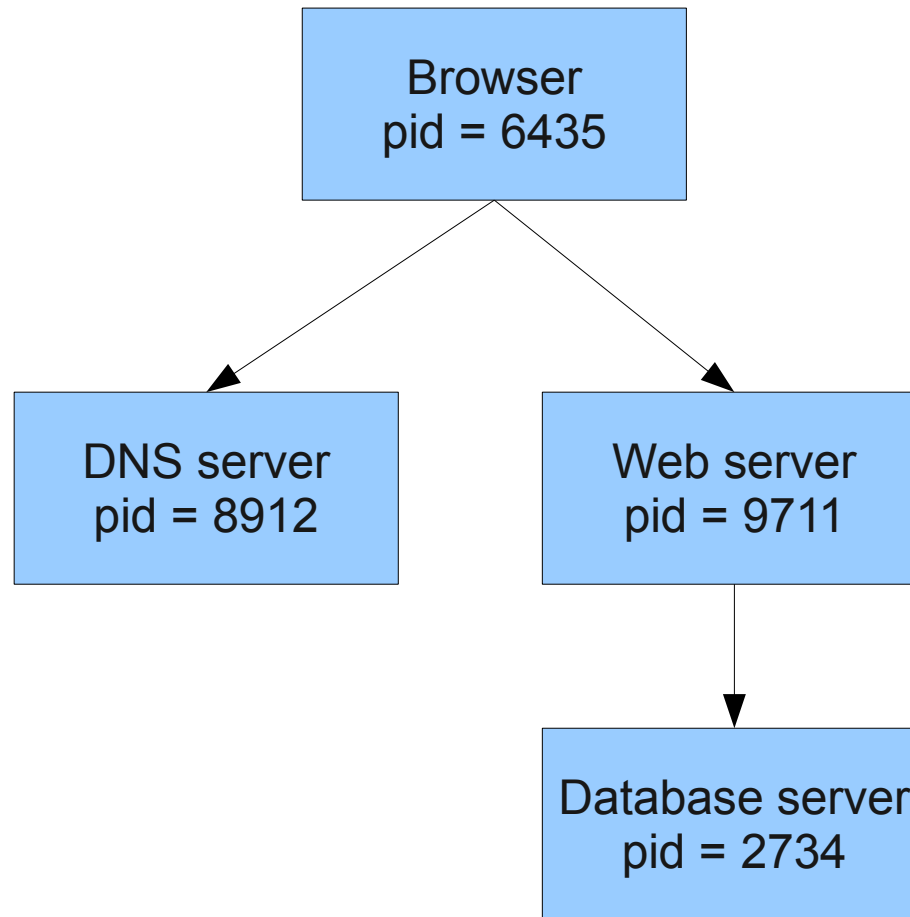
- Unix IPC mechanism
  - Sockets
  - Shared memory
  - Signals
  - Pipe
- File locks
- Futex

# TCP sockets recovery



- TCP extended events for IP address and ports
- Socket system calls events (accept, connect)
- SoftIRQ and wake up for incoming packets

# Automatic relationship recovery





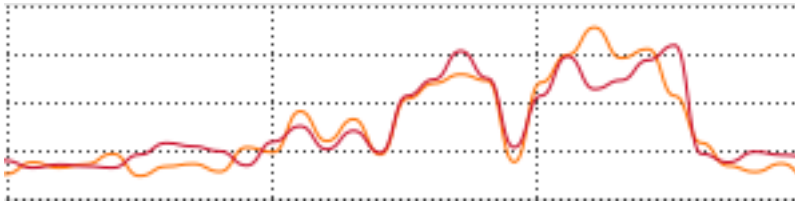
# **Resource accounting**

# Resource accounting



- Resource usage of subtask should be accounted to the client that does the request
- Inter-process relations + resource usage + blocking analysis

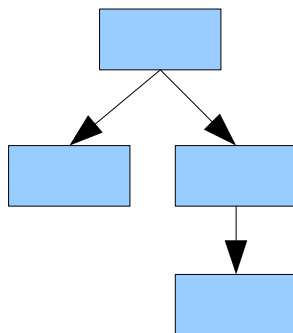
## Resource usage recovery



## Blocking analysis



## Inter-process relationship recovery



## Resource accounting



*Demo*



File

CPU Usage Dependency analysis

### CPU Usage according to time



PID	Command	Running
6906	burnP6	2801,931
6908	burnP6	2332,400
6910	burnP6	975,268
1207	Xorg	303,556
2504	evolution	170,106
6899	ltdctl	110,802
6901	ltd	86,763
2973	chromium-browser	69,988
6902	ltd	52,380
1971	wnck-applet	47,776
1851	compiz	37,530
2886	chromium-browser	32,796
2806	gnome-terminal	29,525

Task pid=7050 cmd=/usr/local/bin/clihog

Systemcall blocking summary	N	Sum (ms)
-----	-----	-----
sys_read	1	100,234

File descriptor blocking summary	N	Sum (ms)
-----	-----	-----
192.168.0.102:9876	1	100,234

CPU accounting			
PID	Self (ms)	Sub (ms)	Total (ms)
-----	-----	-----	-----
7050 clihog	2,761	0,200	2,961
\_ 7048 srvhog	<b>0,200</b>	0,000	0,200

Sleep wait



Task pid=6986 cmd=/usr/local/bin/clihog

Systemcall blocking summary	N	Sum (ms)
-----	-----	-----
sys_read	2	99,943
ptregs_execve	1	0,508

File descriptor blocking summary	N	Sum (ms)
-----	-----	-----
192.168.0.102:9876	2	99,943

CPU accounting			
PID	Self (ms)	Sub (ms)	Total (ms)
-----	-----	-----	-----
6986 clihog	2,504	79,969	82,473
\_ 6983 srvhog	<b>79,969</b>	0,000	79,969

Busy wait



# Future work

- Recover all major metrics
- Complete missing trace events
- State history integration
- Toward cluster-wide live analysis
- Problem with NAT and firewalls
- Combine user space and kernel trace analysis
- LTTng/TMF integration

# Finns det någon fråga?

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